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THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Department of  
Social Services

OF THE

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1973

Volume I

R. ARCHIE ELLIS  
Commissioner



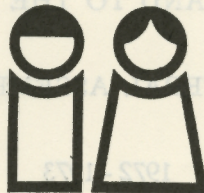
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STATE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD

**South Carolina  
Department of  
Social Services**

**ANNUAL REPORT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1973**

**R. ARCHIE ELLIS**

**Commissioner**



**COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29202**



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE COMMISSIONER  
OF THE

SOUTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

TO THE

STATE BOARD OF SOCIAL SERVICES

FOR TRANSMITTAL TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF

SOUTH CAROLINA

AND TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1972 - 1973

*To the South Carolina Board of Social Services  
Columbia, South Carolina*

Dear Board Members :

Submitted herewith is the Thirty-Sixth Annual Report of the Department of Social Services for transmittal to His Excellency, the Governor and the General Assembly of South Carolina. This report summarizes the Department's activities during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1973. Upon request, the Department will furnish, in the form of special reports, any statistical or financial information not carried in this report which the Governor, the General Assembly, or the Board may desire.

Again, as in previous years, my sincere appreciation for the outstanding assistance and support in the affairs of the Department of Social Services is expressed to the Governor, members of the Legislature and State Government, members of the State Board, Advisory Committee members, the staff and employees of the State and County Departments, and others too numerous to mention.

Cordially yours,  
R. ARCHIE ELLIS  
*Commissioner*

Columbia, South Carolina  
November 15, 1973



*To His Excellency, Governor John C. West, and the Honorable  
Members of the General Assembly of South Carolina:*

Gentlemen:

The Thirty-Sixth Annual Report of the State Department of Social Services, covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1973, is herewith submitted in compliance with the requirements of Section 71-19 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, 1962.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. T. K. McDONALD, *Chairman*  
*South Carolina Board of Social  
Services*

Columbia, South Carolina

November 15, 1973

## BOARD OF SOCIAL SERVICES

MRS. T. K. McDONALD, <i>Chairman</i> .....	Winnsboro
W. W. SMOAK, JR., <i>Vice-Chairman</i> .....	Walterboro—1st District
THOMAS L. POTEAT, <i>Secretary</i> .....	Greenville—4th District
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MRS. AGNES H. WILSON .....	Sumter—5th District
MRS. J. DERHAM LEWIS .....	Mullins—6th District

## ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

R. ARCHIE ELLIS .....	<i>Commissioner</i>
ISAIAH D. NEWMAN .....	<i>Special Assistant</i>
ROBERT D. FLOYD .....	<i>Deputy Commissioner, Administration</i>
HORACE F. JACKSON .....	<i>Deputy Commissioner, Finance &amp; Management</i>
BLANCHE McCULLOUGH .....	<i>Deputy Commissioner, Assistance &amp; Field Operations</i>
NORMA ANDERSON .....	<i>Public Information Office</i>
R. H. BUCKNELL, JR. ....	<i>Chief of Administrative Services</i>
BYRON H. COFFIN .....	<i>Chief of Audit &amp; Control</i>
FEREBE S. CONE .....	<i>Supervisor, Staff Development &amp; Training</i>
ANN HAMILTON .....	<i>Chief of Planning, Evaluation, Monitoring &amp; Analysis</i>
GARY HOWARD .....	<i>Chief of Finance</i>
WILLIAM T. LESLIE, M.D. ....	<i>Chief of Medical Assistance</i>
LINDA LIVERMAN .....	<i>Acting Chief of Children &amp; Family Services</i>
ROY T. LOYD .....	<i>Chief of Public Assistance</i>
HERBERT E. MARTENSON .....	<i>Chief of Data Processing</i>



## DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

The State Department of Social Services and a County Department of Social Services in each of the forty-six counties were created by the South Carolina General Assembly in 1937. By an Act of the General Assembly (R1338, H3108) and approved by the Governor on the 8th day of May, 1972, the names of the State and County Welfare Departments and their officers and governing bodies were changed from "Public Welfare" to "Social Services". The Act also designated the "State Director" as "State Commissioner".

Under the provisions of the original Act and subsequent legislation, the Department supervises and administers public welfare activities and functions, cooperates with federal agencies and administers any federal funds granted the State for welfare purposes, studies various social problems in the State, and sets policies and methods of administration where they are not otherwise fixed by law.

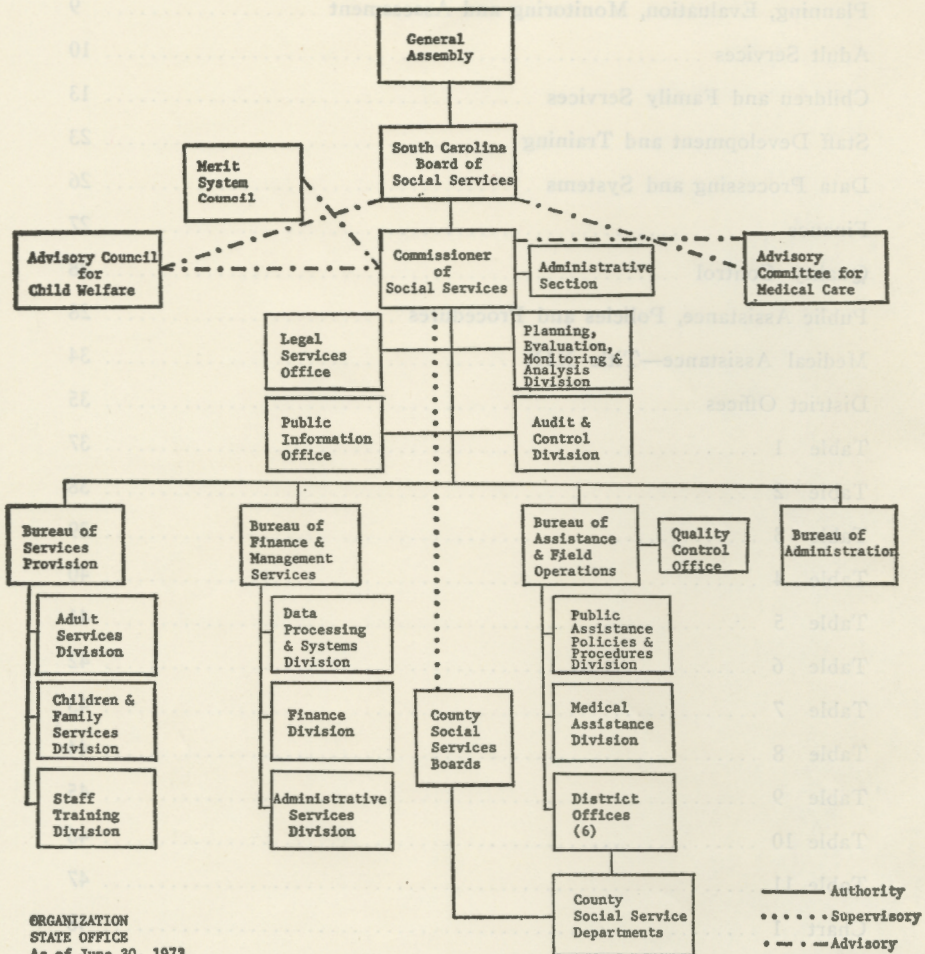
The State Department and each of the County Departments operate under a board of representative citizens. State Board members are elected by the General Assembly; County Boards of Social Services are appointed by the State Board or the State Commissioner, upon the recommendation of a majority of the County Council, County Commission, or by appropriate members of the House together with the resident Senator and/or one or more Senators from Multi-Senatorial Districts.

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SOUTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES  
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29202





## AUDIT AND CONTROL

The Division of Audit and Control is a unit of the executive staff reporting directly to the Commissioner. Statewide responsibilities of the division include performing desk audits of cost reports and financial and statistical audits of the records of all providers of medical services under Title XIX—Medicaid. Purchased Services Operations and the Food Stamp Programs throughout the state are subject to audits by the division. In addition, the division has responsibility for internal review of the operating bureaus.

The Division of Audit and Control was established in April, 1973, having previously functioned as a section under the Finance Division. Audit and Control started with a staff of three which has been expanded to a staff of eleven, including the division chief. Additional staff has been authorized due to the scope of responsibility of the division.

## PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

The Public Information Office is one of five organizational units comprising the executive staff and reporting directly to the Commissioner. This office performs the functions of developing and disseminating information on the activities of the Department. This office is also responsible for coordinating with other divisions of the Department in producing brochures, pamphlets, slide series, etc.

## PLANNING, EVALUATION, MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

The Planning, Evaluation, Monitoring and Assessment Division (PEMA) is a new division which began in February of this year. The division was created as part of the agency-wide reorganization and consists of the previously separated Research and Statistics Division and new units developed for Planning and Evaluation purposes.

Planning functions of the division include needs analysis, development of plans and programs to satisfy identified needs, implementation of pilot studies to test programs, and the negotiation and approval of Purchase of Services contracts. Much of the planning effort this year has entailed conducting a performance review of Purchase of Services contracts with other State and local agencies and developing procedures for the efficient utilization of this mode of service delivery in the future. The PEMA Division has also assisted the Staff Development Division in providing district and county DSS staff training relative to the utilization of Purchase of Services to expand service resources. In addition, the PEMA Division has compiled a state-wide *Directory of Services* available through Purchase of Services contracts.

Evaluation responsibilities include the development of relevant measurement criteria, methodologies and analytical techniques in assessing the impact and effectiveness of the various services provided directly or purchased



by the State. This unit has been obtaining demographic data about our State and client population, developing profiles of the various services provided, establishing a comprehensive plan and schedule of evaluation activities, and conducting on-site reviews of purchased services from vendor agencies.

Research and Statistics is responsible for all Federal reports pertaining to categorical caseloads, payments to or on behalf of individuals covered under the several categories, medical payments on behalf of individuals covered by Medicaid, and social services provided by the several County Departments of Social Services. Periodic characteristics and demographic surveys are conducted on the categorical caseloads.

A monthly report, *Statistics*, is also generated by this section. This report covers, by category and county, applications, cases receiving payments and payments made. Also included are medical payments, by type of service provided, and information on food stamp participants. We currently distribute more than six hundred copies of this publication, which is available to interested organizations and individuals who wish to be placed on the mailing list.

## ADULT SERVICES

The families and individuals who depend upon monthly public assistance grants to provide or to supplement their primary financial support also receive many social services which are provided or purchased by this department. In addition to the economic need which qualifies them to receive public assistance there are social or personal characteristics relating to their eligibility which make them vulnerable.

The Department of Social Services has maintained consistent assistance and service contacts with the indigent aged, blind, and disabled since 1937. During the past year special service workers were relieved of the assistance eligibility studies and periodic eligibility reviews to devote full time to the special needs of those receiving assistance and also to a smaller number of persons who formerly qualified for assistance or whose resources were so marginal that they were potential recipients.

In addition to assigning staff to the servicing work, guidelines have been prepared, and training opportunities were begun for some aspects of the work. The types of services which were directed toward self-support or self sufficiency according to the individual capacities, constraints, and goals are classified generally below.

### Information and Referral Services

When a person as is identified above or someone responsible or interested in him needs information or advice on some need or problem he may call the local department and a worker will be interested in giving the information and in helping him to solve the problem, directly or by referring him to an agency that can meet the need. Much help during 1972-73



has been required to understand the procedures and the meaning of the new legislation which will result in these recipients of Old Age Assistance, of Aid to the Needy Blind, and of Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled being transferred to the Social Security Administration to receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) instead of OAA, ANB, or APTD effective January, 1974. Those who transfer and all of the persons who will start to receive SSI will continue to qualify for social services from this department.

### **Protective Services**

If an individual is unable to manage his usual activities of daily life, the department's staff offers or suggests some method by which his needs can be met. Further, in instances of neglect or abandonment of an ill or aged person, the department seeks out/arranges for helping relatives, guardians, power of attorneys to plan for appropriate care.

### **Community and Home Life Services**

The department provides services to assist an individual in remaining in or returning to his own home or community. This may include:

- Helping to locate suitable living arrangements.
- Encouraging the help of relatives, friends, or others to assist the individual in remaining in or returning to the community in which he would like to live.
- Assisting the individual with medical needs and plans to maintain his health.
- Assisting the individual in getting settled into new surroundings and to maintain former contacts as much as he can and needs to.
- Providing help with such tasks as diet planning, shopping, serving meals and other personal services associated with daily living so that individuals may avoid institutionalization, and that families may retain their coherence as a family unit.

### **Services to Meet Health Needs**

This includes helping the individual obtain necessary medical services, equipment, and supplies under Medicare, Medicaid, or other agencies that provide such services. Contacts and plans may be made with relatives or other appropriate persons or resources within this department and/or the community and with providers of medical services to secure nursing home accommodations, home health aides, etc., to enable the individual to follow through on necessary medical recommendations.



## Self-support Services for the Handicapped

The department will provide assistance for handicapped individuals in developing ways of becoming self-supporting through use of available resources such as Vocational Rehabilitation, Health, or Employment Agencies.

The number of persons receiving this range of social services during 1972-73 is consistent with the statistical information in this report as to recipients of Old Age Assistance, Aid to the Needy Blind, Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled, General Assistance, and Medicaid.

### HOMEMAKER SERVICE

Homemaker Service is a program which sells itself. It is becoming more vital and more important yearly. The homemakers reach out and help welfare families in time of stress and need. They go far beyond the call of duty. They are able to tolerate and handle dependency, hostility or over attachment. They could be classified as a person with many traits.

Arts and Crafts were added after the need was recognized for occupation for terminal disabled cases. This training has given joy and satisfaction to so many who felt useless and helpless before. It has made happier members of the families and communities in which they live. They are paid labor for the products they cannot sell which in turn is sold to gift shops and businesses all over the country by the Homemaker State Staff. If they can sell their own products they are encouraged to do so by the homemakers, because it gives them extra outings and contacts with the public. All merchandise sold through state office is sold for cost of material plus labor.

For the homemakers to be able and capable of performing this service to the homebound cases it is necessary for them to receive training.

Workshops are conducted in the various counties and state office. This service is now being offered and rendered in the boarding homes and for the intermediate nursing cases throughout the state and is proving to be very helpful in many ways. Training for this type of service is being requested by the counties more and more. Giftshops are being added to many of the homes to dispose of products now being made by patients.

Below is a report of the activities of Homemaker Service Arts and Crafts for the year 1972-73. Figures for labor are representative of only those clients unable to sell in the counties.

NUMBER OF COUNTIES PARTICIPATING IN THE  
PROGRAM: 24

RAW MATERIAL ISSUED: \$4,737.54

FINISHED PRODUCTS SOLD THROUGH THE STATE  
OFFICE: \$4,373.56

LABOR PAID TO COUNTIES: \$2,136.95

AMOUNT DEPOSITED WITH FINANCE DIVISION: \$3,881.24  
WORKSHOPS CONDUCTED: 7



## CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES

The primary objective of the Children and Family Services program of the South Carolina Department of Social Services is to provide family and child welfare services for each family and each appropriate member of the family for the purpose of attaining or retaining capacity for self support or care, maintaining and strengthening family life and fostering child development in the home, and when necessary in substitute care, and to enable those served to use other community resources.

The program of Children and Family Services provides the following programs in each County:

- Services to a child in his own home
- Protective Services
- Services for the delinquent and pre-delinquent
- Foster Care Service
- Services to unmarried parents
- Services for those seeking adoption.

The South Carolina Department of Social Services has assumed responsibility for the provision of services to all appropriate persons receiving aid and others in the home whose needs were considered in determining eligibility for such aid in the following manner:

- Service plan
- Employment objectives
- Child care services
- Foster care services
- Prevention or reduction of births out of wedlock
- Family planning services
- Services to meet particular needs of families and children
- Protective services
- Services related to health needs, and
- WIN II.

## SERVICES TO INTACT FAMILIES

The term "Intact Family" has been broadly defined by the agency to include services to children living with one or both natural parents, as well as children living with other natural relatives.

The intact welfare family comprises the largest single sub-group within the total agency population (totaling approximately 102,000 children living in 30,593 families as of June, 1973).

During fiscal year 1973 casework services, including information and referral as appropriate, were provided through Children and Family Services to families needing assistance. An average of 10,700 children in 5,300 families received services relative to health needs each month; an average of 650 families received services relative to family planning each month; an average of 1,600 families received services relative to education and training each month (non-WIN); an average of 670 families received housing services; an average of 350 families received legal services; and an average of 3,700 families received family counseling services each month.



A multiplicity of essential services are provided to intact welfare families by the Department of Social Services through the cooperation of several Divisions within the Department; money payments, food stamps, medical care, day care, employment and training opportunities, etc., to mention some of the major services which are detailed in other sections of this report.

Within the Children and Family Services Division, the social services provided to intact families by the county offices focus primarily on efforts to support and enhance family life for the purpose of enabling children, whenever possible, to remain in the care of their parents or other relatives. This focus arises from the strong conviction that a child has the best prognosis for reaching his maximum potential in life if he can spend his formative years in a healthy, secure home environment provided by parents who are functioning well in their marital and parenting roles.

## **SUBSTITUTE AND SUPPLEMENTAL PARENTAL CARE**

### **Foster Care**

When a child's own home is not available to him because of a variety of reasons he must, when there are no other resources such as relatives to care for him, be provided with protection or substitute care, foster home care, or institutional care.

During this fiscal year an average of 1,291 families of children were served monthly indicating an average of 1,877 children receiving foster care services each month. The children ranged in age from three days to eighteen years. Five hundred twenty-three children left foster care during the year, and funding was approved for 655 children in foster care.

### **Institutional and Specialized Group Care**

There are currently forty-one child care facilities operating in South Carolina. This includes eight State Institutions. The South Carolina Department of Social Services gave consultation and licensing services to twenty-one institutions during the year and worked with other child caring facilities in a consultative capacity giving help to them to improve and upgrade child care services.

### **Day Care**

Day care is basically a social service:

- provided in behalf of children and their parents;
- designed to supplement (in relation to what their parents can provide) daily care, health supervision, developmental experiences needed for optimum development; and
- composed of all the service components required to insure care appropriate for the child that promotes his health and development, and help for the parents that supports and strengthens their children.



Counseling is offered to parents in the use of Day Care and in determining the suitability of this type care as meeting the child's and the family's needs. Limited consultation has been available to those operating day care facilities.

## SPECIALIZED SERVICES

### Licensing

It is the function of the Agency to license all Foster Homes, Day Care Homes, and Facilities and Institutions coming within the scope of the State's licensing law.

Following is a report of licenses issued, during the fiscal year 1972-1973:

Type	Standard	Provisional	Total
<b>Foster Homes</b>			
New .....	17	174	191
Renewals .....	164	359	523
Total .....	181	533	714
<b>Family Day Care Homes</b>			
New .....	3	21	24
Renewals .....	6	32	38
Total .....	9	53	62
<b>Group Day Care Homes</b>			
New .....	4	42	46
Renewals .....	11	142	153
Total .....	15	184	199
<b>Day Care Facilities</b>			
New .....	4	106	110
Renewals .....	31	258	289
Total .....	35	364	399
<b>Institutions</b>			
New .....	5	1	6
Renewals .....	9	6	15
Total .....	14	7	21
<b>Foster Homes Used by Institutions (Child Placing Agencies)</b>			
New .....	16	2	18
Renewals .....	17	2	19
Total .....	33	4	37
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> .....	287	1145	1432



### Services to Unwed Parents

Services to unwed parents were a vital part of our program during the year. A total of 1,768 unwed mothers were served during the year with 1,065 being under the age of 21, and the remaining 703 were over 21. Of this total number 72 received services in maternity homes.

### Protective Services

Protective Services are provided to children in their own homes when it is felt that the family is amenable to change in their living pattern and can be helped to alleviate the source of abuse and neglect. Protective services encompass services for neglected, abused, and abandoned children, and for those who are potential violators or who have already violated the law, and are in conflict with authority.

The Protective Services and Casework Unit has attempted to make our staff members aware of the responsibility the department carries for reports of neglected and abused children. The legal base from which we operate is being interpreted as well as casework skills and resources helpful in alleviating these situations.

During fiscal year 1972-73 a total of 48 Child Abuse Reports were directed toward a central registry of Child Abuse kept by this department.

The following statistics relating to the 48 cases reported are:

Age of Abused Child		Race of Child	
0 to 6 months	13	White	34
7 to 12 months	2	Black	12
12 to 24 months	2	Other	2
2 to 4 years	12		—
5 to 8 years	7		48
9 to 12 years	9		
12 years and up	3		
	—		
	48		
<b>Nature of Injury (More than one may apply)</b>			
Bruises, Welts			37
Scratches			3
Abrasions, Contusions, Lacerations			21
Bone Fracture (other than skull)			12
Skull Fracture			8
Teeth Marks			2
Internal Injuries			2
Hematoma			3
Burning			3
Incest			1
Death			2
			—
			94
Hospitalization required			12
Needed foster care			23



Person Injuring Child		Injury Reported by	
Mother	16	Parent/Relative	1
Father	16	Doctor/Hospital	25
Step-mother	0	Law/Court	6
Step-father	4	Friend/Neighbor	4
Guardian	6	School	9
Unknown	13	Social Worker	3
	55		48

### Adoption

Adoption is an inter-locking program of services to the natural parents who release a child or children; to the adoptive couples who want a child; and above all else to the child.

The Department of Social Services has strong convictions that any child who is without legal parent(s) and who needs a home is adoptable. The work is directed toward finding the best home available for him.

There has been an apparent acceleration in the trend, noted in FY 72-73, of there being fewer normal, healthy, caucasian children relinquished for adoption.

At the close of FY 72 there remained 217 potentially adoptable children. During FY 73, 157 children were referred to the Department of Social Services making a total of 374. Of these referred in 1972-73, 46 were either black or mixed heritage, 111 were caucasian. Permanent plans were made for 163 children. There were 306 children under post-placement supervision in approved adoptive homes. Adoptions were consummated for 149 children.

Of the 209 children remaining on the first day of fiscal year 1973-74 only 26 were under one year of age. Some of these had severe medical and/or legal problems. There were 60 children under five years of age; 60 children between the ages of five and ten years; and 63 were over ten.

At the beginning of the year there were 319 homes approved for adoption. During the year 191 additional homes were approved making a total of 510 homes. Of this number only 28 were black families.

Efforts will continue to be directed toward placement of all age groups and of all heritages. The result, hopefully, will be to secure real parents for the real children—by adoption.

### WORK INCENTIVE PROGRAM (WIN)

The primary goal of the Work Incentive Program (WIN) is to enable AFDC recipients to find appropriate permanent jobs so that they can become self-sufficient members of the Nation's economy. The program has gone through several stages of evolution, beginning in 1962 from the amendments to the Social Security Act as the Community Work and Training Program under Title V of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, and as amended in 1966. In 1967, amendments to the Social Security



Act established the Work Incentive Program (WIN) under Title IV-C. Labor was mandated to provide the manpower activities and job placement services while the public assistance agency provided financial assistance and supportive social services. Experience in the program led to the December 28, 1971, amendments to the Social Security Act under Public Law 92-223. These "Talmadge" amendments became effective July 1, 1972, and the program became known as WIN II.

Significant changes in the WIN Program on the public welfare side follow:

- (1) An increase of federal matching funds to 90% for authorized self-support social services to AFDC recipients.
- (2) A decrease of the State non-federal contribution from 20% to 10% (in cash or in kind) of the cost of specified manpower operations under WIN.
- (3) Mandated establishment of Separate Administrative Units (SAU) in the State agency (at the State and Local levels) to perform services, to the maximum extent feasible, only in relation to administration of the program. SAU staff will participate with the manpower agency in development of employability plans for individuals.
- (4) The term "referral" (to the manpower agency for WIN) used in WIN I is no longer used and is replaced by the words "registration" and "certification". Registration of nonexempt persons for the WIN Program is a condition of eligibility for receiving AFDC and is a procedure between income maintenance staff of the State agency and staff of the WIN manpower agency. Instead of welfare agencies determining who is appropriate for referral, the Act specifies who must register and who is exempt. Criteria for exemption and the registration procedure are established by the Department of Labor. Certification is the responsibility of the social service staff. Certification is the provision of, or arrangement for, self-support services if and as needed to the recipient who has been registered, and signifies to the manpower agency that the individual is ready to enter employment or WIN manpower activities.

The net effect of these changes is that social service staff no longer screens recipients for their appropriateness for WIN activities but does develop self-support service plans for those registered from whom certification is requested, and delivers the necessary supportive services for certification and during the individual's participation in WIN.

The Self-Support social services provided by SAU staff to WIN participants, as needed and authorized by the Department of Labor at 90% federal matching, include child care, family planning, health related services, homemaker services, home management and other functional educational services, housing improvement services, and transportation, as needed to make these self-support services accessible. Vocational Rehabilitation Services have also been utilized by



referrals of the incapacitated and for services to the handicapped. The criteria for exemption would include being children under 16, or under 21 if they are attending school full time; people who are sick, disabled, or elderly; people living too far from a WIN project; people caring for a sick or disabled member of the household; and mothers or other caretaker relatives caring for children under six years of age. Persons who meet an exemption criteria may volunteer to register for work or training.

- (5) The allotment of WIN social service funds is made to states on an equitable basis from a closed-end appropriation.
- (6) Assistance payments will not be used to subsidize wages under public service employment as under the previous special work projects.
- (7) Responsibility for paying for training-related costs, including transportation was transferred to the manpower agency.
- (8) The SAU and the Department of Labor must develop jointly the State-wide Operational Plan for WIN.

On the Department of Labor side of the WIN Program, additional significant changes included:

- (1) A 20% tax credit to employers who hire WIN participants.
- (2) Provision that no less than 33 1/3% of the funds made available be expended for on-the-job training and public service employment.
- (3) Labor Market Advisory Councils were to be set up by the Department of Labor.
- (4) Recipients may only be placed in the institutional training programs related to jobs which existed or were likely to be available as advised by the Labor Market Advisory Council.
- (5) The Department of Labor representative, Employment Security, selects registrants for appraisal interviews by the following priority, taking into account the employability potential:  
Unemployed fathers (not applicable in South Carolina as they are not covered for AFDC assistance), mothers who volunteer, other mothers and pregnant women who are under 19, dependent children and other relatives who are 16 years of age and not in school or training, and all others registered for WIN.

Though Operations for WIN II in South Carolina officially began on July 1, 1972, a various array of problems from the national to the local level of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Department of Labor delayed the actual implementation of this program until late September, 1972. However, by the end of the second quarter the results of the majority of WIN II operations in South Carolina were favorable. About five times as many participants were selected for fiscal year 1973, as were in fiscal year 1972.

The WIN II Program expanded from the six (6) original counties of Charleston, Berkeley, Dorchester, Florence, Darlington, and Marion to Richland and Greenville. With over half the year past, the program was



further expanded Statewide to provide WIN-SAU services in all forty-six (46) counties. The counties are grouped into four (4) WIN Project areas. A great emphasis has been on parallel and joint activities and operations of the program by the Department of Labor, whose designee in South Carolina is the Employment Security Commission, and the Department of Social Services. The WIN Project areas match the Employment Security Job Bank areas with Centers located in Charleston, covering eight (8) counties and 25% of AFDC caseload as of February, 1973; Florence, covering eleven (11) counties with 26% of AFDC caseload; Columbia, covering sixteen (16) counties and 34% of AFDC caseload; and Greenville, with 15% of AFDC caseload covering eleven (11) counties. The Department of Social Services is organized into six (6) districts, with boundaries not being consistent with WIN Projects. Efforts to go to one Statewide WIN Project did not prove fruitful, and concern now is for County by County reporting from Employment Security Commission to be consistent with Department of Social Services. Training for WIN II was conducted Statewide in April and May, 1973, for the Department of Social Services with Employment Security participating.

As a condition of eligibility, all AFDC cases must be screened for WIN participation and recipients registered or exempt. About 31% of AFDC cases had a registrant; 39% of all registrants were volunteers. As South Carolina does not have an "unemployed father program" for Aid to Families with Dependent Children, less than one percent (1%) of those in the WIN Program are males, the great majority being the mother, with some youth not in school. Appraisal interviews were held for 44% of those registered; of those appraised, 69% were selected as suitable participants and 62% were certified as job ready. Child care was a primary concern and service required. Adequate and suitable child care arrangements for children under 15 years of age are required before the participant can be certified as job ready. The needs for additional child care resources, more adequate payment, and development of more licensed day care centers, group and family day care homes were recognized. The payment for such authorized child care was increased in June, 1973, from \$8.00 per week for the first child and \$7.00 per week for the second child in the same family of the WIN participant up to \$18.00 per week per child in the licensed facilities, up to \$15.00 per week per child in an approved relative's home, and up to \$12.50 per week per child in the child's own home for an approved caregiver.

The statistical reports on WIN child care arrangements June, 1973, indicated that 33% of the children were under 6 years of age; 71% of the children were being cared for in their own homes, 12% in relative's homes, 7% in day care facilities and 9% had other arrangements. With the increased payment levels, more varied child care can be available for WIN participants.

The State and Local Operational Plans developed between Employment Security and the Department of Social Services projected the number of persons to be served, job and training placements to be filled as viewed by



the Labor Market Advisory Council, self-support social services to be provided and cost of the program. The local employment situation, economy, and available jobs determine much of the success of the program, as opportunities for work or training are essential.

The projections for fiscal year 1973 were revised during the year and are shown in the following statistics:

Activity	Projections/Goals	Accomplishments
1. Registrations for Work .....	9260	8285
2. Appraisal Interviews .....	3900	3707
3. Certifications as Job Ready .....	1800	1947
4. Participants selected for WIN Program .....	3835	2541
5. Placed in Jobs .....	617	908
6. Successful Completions .....	303	345

WIN II in South Carolina during fiscal year 1973 was a moderate success. Following is a percentage break-out between our projections and accomplishments:

- (1) Eighty-nine percent (89%) of our projected registrations were completed.
- (2) Ninety-five percent (95%) of our projected appraisals were completed.
- (3) The certification goal was surpassed by 147 individuals.
- (4) South Carolina achieved 66% of its participant goal.
- (5) The placement goal was surpassed by 291 individuals.
- (6) The successful completion goal was surpassed by 42 individuals.
- (7) The total amount of initial savings of welfare benefits as reported monthly was \$19,778.44.

The amount of long range monetary benefits is not available, but there are long range benefits other than dollar savings. To have children see a family member prepare and go to work regularly sets a model for them to follow. The higher standard of living can be seen through successful job placements and increased income with better nutrition, clothing, and housing. The improved self-images of the mother as well as the child provide more satisfying interactions with peers and the community.

The myth that welfare recipients do not want to work is being dispelled by the much higher rate than expected of volunteers to register for work who were exempt and the small number of refusals to register or participate. During the fiscal year 1973 a total of 3,467 persons volunteered to register for work who were exempt; and only 32 persons refused to participate and 14 refused to register who were not exempt. Those refusing to enter or participate without good cause will have their needs removed from the AFDC grant after opportunity for a fair hearing.



Many of the placements in 1973 were based on a "creaming" process whereby persons who were job ready were placed directly in jobs. However, for fiscal year 1974, more training has been planned in anticipation of the needs of remaining recipients and of new applicants for institutional training to enable them to become job ready, as may be seen in the projections below:

Activity	Projections/Goals
1. Additional Registrants for Work .....	7245
2. Appraisal Interviews .....	4883
3. Certifications as Job Ready .....	3666
4. Participants selected for WIN Program .....	5699
5. Entering Institutional Training .....	837
6. WIN/Public Service Employment for Trainees .....	100
7. WIN/Jobs Optional Program for Trainees .....	603
8. Other Training Slots .....	453
9. Direct Placements .....	570
10. Entering Job Entry .....	1532
11. Successful Completions .....	995

WIN program areas needing resources or development are additional child care resources; transportation; medical and remedial medical services; improved payment mechanisms; simplification and clarification of policy, procedures and reporting; additional staff and training for new staff and follow-up for experienced staff; more adequate space; and prompt supply of equipment and office supplies.

The WIN Program has been given a high priority nationally and also a close scrutiny by the Office of the President, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and by Congress. As social service regulations were being restricted and funds limited, the President's request for Fiscal Year 1974 for WIN II Program funds was almost tripled to \$600 million. It is a program with a strong emphasis on accountability through a reporting system and recording of activities by Employment Security and the Department of Social Services and the Manpower services by the Employment Security Commission.

The WIN II Program may not be final form of the program for providing work opportunities for the appropriate AFDC recipient, but as long as the needs of people exist in this area, the Department of Social Services will continue to attempt to meet that need with all available resources within the limitations of the law and funds available.



## STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

Staff Development as a supportive component of administration has been at the hub of the major reorganization of the Department during 1972-73. In cooperation with the management consulting firm doing the reorganizational plan for State and County Offices, the training staff developed and implemented the training program which introduced the new structure and procedures to all county department personnel and to District and State Office personnel. Also, as the result of the reorganization, the staff development function and structure was modified significantly.

The Staff Development and Training Division was established in January, 1973, with the provision that the staff of the federally funded Public Service Careers Project would be absorbed into the state funded training staff, July, 1973. This would bring the staff complement to a total of eighteen. They would be located in the Central Training Center, Columbia, and in Area Training Centers at Greenville and Walterboro with a Center to be staffed at Florence when the construction is completed later in 1973.

In cooperation with administration, policies regarding attendance at workshops, conferences, and short courses were developed and disseminated. All staff training, educational leave, and conference attendance was conducted or coordinated through this division.

In addition to working with the Touche-Ross Management Consultants and introducing all of the agencies' more than 2400 employees to the DSS reorganizational structure and procedures during January-June, 1973, 1,471 employees were engaged in the following training which was the major accomplishment of the Division, fiscal year 1972-73:

1. a. Participated in the development of questionnaires and the implementation of Civil Rights Reviews (Title VI) of County Offices following through on the training which was initiated with state and district staffs late in 1971-72.
- b. Developed Civil Rights training plan to be used in all training sessions. This plan was requested by Regional OCR Office to be passed on to other State Agencies.
2. In-Agency Training
  - a. New supervisors—two three-day sessions with each of two groups of supervisors. Content—role of supervisor in teaching; basic supervisory principles.
  - b. Experienced Supervisors—two three-day sessions with one group of supervisors. Content—methods of determining and supervising by agency's Purpose, Goal and Objectives.
  - c. New Caseworkers—one five-week session—basic principles of casework including in-depth study of the cases during session.
  - d. Follow-up Caseworkers—one three-day session for caseworkers who had been in previous five-week sessions for new caseworkers.
  - e. New Casework Assistants—Three three-day sessions for one group. Content—teaching principles of working with people.



### 3. Training with other divisions and/or agencies.

- a. Food Stamp Certification—coordinated through SD&T with Food Stamp Unit and U. S. Department of Agriculture—offered statewide for all FSP certification workers.
- b. Early Screening—coordinated through SD&T with C&FS Division and Medical Assistance Division—Statewide.
- c. WIN—contracted through SD&T Division with Nellums Agency, in coordination with C&FS Division—Statewide.
- d. Turnaround Training—in cooperation with Touche-Ross, Social Security Administration, and Data Processing Division—Statewide.
- e. I & R Caseworkers and Supervisors—summer courses at USC coordinated by SD&T.
- f. Casework Aides—Winthrop course for credit for Casework Aides (summer DSS employees).
- g. In cooperation with the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, planned, set up and carried out three joint training meetings to cover selected staff from all counties in the state—*Rehabilitating the Public Assistance Recipient*.
- h. In cooperation with the Department of Mental Health developed and carried out seminar on Aging for supervisory and administrative staff.
- i. State—office clerical workers participated in a 6-weeks workshop at the University of South Carolina (evening classes) which was sponsored by the National Secretarial Association.
- j. State Office fiscal officials participated in a requested Regional Orientation Training Session.

### 4. Training for Staff Development and Training Staff

- a. Management Seminar by Touche-Ross Consultants.
- b. Goal Oriented Social Services Concept—training provided by University of Tennessee School of Social Work.
- c. Andragogy—four trainers attended the Regional Workshop on Adult Learning conducted by HEW and Data Education, Inc.
- d. Family Planning—under a federally funded project of the Department of Public Health, one Training Specialist participated in a series of workshops. She in turn trained the District C&FS Supervisors.

### 5. Educational Leave

- a. Eight county employees were on full-time educational leave with agency funded stipends to work on their Master's Degree in Social Work. Two were in the first year of graduate study and 6 completed their degrees June, 1973.
- b. Three county officials participated in out-of-state workshops on alcoholism and/or drug abuse.
- c. Six state and district officials participated in college and TEC workshops especially administratively or skill related.



The Public Service Careers Project continued to be administered under this Division. The continuation of this funding made it possible to extend some of the activities of this project, many of which will be carried forward at the expiration of the project, December, 1973. The following summary of the training and other activities of this project reflects both the extension of the activities and indicate some of the significance of this project for the agency; namely ground work in Functional Job Analysis and limited opportunities for undergraduate study:

**Project Sponsored Training:**

Two workshops from Upjohn on Systems Approach for three counties: York, Calhoun, Orangeburg.

Workshop by S. C. State College on human relations for administrative staff of Calhoun and Orangeburg counties.

State-wide, there were:

Two, two-day workshops for Social Services Aides.

Two, six-day workshops for new Casework Assistants.

Two, three-day workshops for new Homemakers.

**Functional Job Analysis and Systems Approach:**

Work continued in York to the point that the concept is being used but there is great need to improve and expand techniques.

Work was begun in Calhoun and Orangeburg but was not followed up due to loss of staff and Agency reorganization.

Our staff participated in the editing of the first draft of the National Task Bank.

**College Work by Enrollees:**

Four enrollees were able to continue work on undergraduate degrees. Of this number three completed their degrees.

**General:**

Project staff participated in the training around Agency reorganization.

The following meetings and/or workshops were attended by representatives from project staff: S. C. Council on Family Relations, Regional Meeting of National Council of Homemakers-Home Health Aides, Goal Oriented Service Training, Child Welfare League Regional Meeting and Andragogy Workshop.

There has been a significant increase in training resources from the standpoint of programs and funding during 1972-73. Several mini projects have been funded for school systems, vocational rehabilitation, mental health, public health, etc. to pay the costs of leaders for training sessions. Also, in some instances the expenses of trainers to attend out-of-state workshops on critical issues such as drug abuse, family planning, etc. Also, projects which were funded through Central and Regional SRS offices have extended the funds and technical assistance to states for special workshops such as a workshop on Goal Oriented Services for state and district administrative staff.



The top level administration of this department has supported and encouraged the optimum development and use of all resources for modifying the knowledge, attitudes, and skills of the staff. To enable them to function effectively in relation to legislative changes, organizational development and the complex problems of communities and citizens. The ground work has been laid for extending the services of this division in support of every employee of the department.

## DATA PROCESSING AND SYSTEMS

The Data Processing and Systems Division has the responsibility for providing support to the state and county offices for their reporting and informational requirements. During the Fiscal Year '73, there was a general increase in demand for these kinds of services. Not only had caseloads increased, but changes to cases occurred more frequently. Throughout most of the year the demand for data processing exceeded our capacity; therefore, we were forced to resort to supplemental outside facilities in order to meet our requirements.

Public Law 92-603 and 93-66 had a major influence on the amount of work performed by our Data Processing and Systems Division in Fiscal Year '73. Coupled with the dynamics of these social program changes, were changes in coverage applied to the recipient population. Accordingly, much effort was devoted to accommodating these changes. However, some progress was made in providing improved services for the future.

In Fiscal Year '72, plans were laid for the development of a "turnaround document" for the collection of client data. This procedure was actually implemented during the latter part of Fiscal Year '73 and was used as the vehicle for the conversion of the adult categories to federal administration in accordance with PL92-603.

Another major forward move undertaken in Fiscal Year '73, was the extension of the food stamp machines to twenty of the forty-six counties. Machines will be placed in additional counties as the economic justification warrants. Incidentally, the machines used for the food stamp operations are also used for the processing of turnaround forms, thereby increasing our overall utilization of these devices.

During Fiscal Year '73, a long range data processing and systems plan was developed that will serve the needs of the agency for the foreseeable future. This plan will require about three years for its full implementation and steps are now underway to gain the approvals and commitments necessary to conduct the initial work required to convert our broad objectives into discrete tasks that can be performed.

Staffing for the data processing and systems function has become a major problem even though turnover has been reduced. We have been unable to attract sufficient new talent to the organization to enable it to independently carry forward the planning and design functions necessary to support the future needs of the agency. Accordingly, outside consultants have been and will be used to supplement our internal staff in systems design and programming.



Late in Fiscal Year '73, it became apparent that our existing configuration of equipment was inadequate to cope with the services required. Accordingly, requests have been filed to enable us to acquire a more elaborate machine with capacities adequate to our needs. With respect to computer utilization, we have been forced to use the facilities of other state installations in order to cope with the expanded requirements of the department. We currently man our computer on an around-the-clock basis and often are required to use the machine over weekends to cope with our workload.

New administrative practices were installed to enable the Data Processing and Systems Division to function more effectively. A Project Control System and Documentation Standards were introduced to improve control over the performance of work. In addition, revised organizational responsibilities were developed. Plans are underway to implement an extensive training program for existing personnel and to supplement the staff with experienced data processors.

## FINANCE

The Finance Division has the responsibility for the budgeting, payment and accounting processes for the Department covering all operations in the State Office and in the forty-six (46) Counties.

During Fiscal Year 1973, the Division has undergone a reorganization with removal of certain functions within the Division being transferred to other Department Divisions. The Finance Division presently consists of three major sections of responsibility: The General Accounting Operations Section, Budget Control and Fiscal Systems Section, and the Finance Project Section. Each of these Sections was specifically designed functionally in order to maintain necessary internal control.

Within the General Accounting Operations Section, Units have been established to cover all phases of claims processing, payments and accounting. Major changes have been made in the Department's Accounting System during Fiscal Year 1973. The system, which in the past has been primarily on a manual basis, was mechanized and has incorporated the concept of Fund Accounting throughout. The mechanized Accounting System has necessitated the establishment of new concepts in divisional forms design, record format, etc. and has required intense training to implement. The Division has made tremendous headway in these areas and will continue to strive to obtain a greater degree of sophistication.

The Budget Control and Fiscal Systems Section of this Division has the responsibility for budget preparation and monitoring functions, State and Federal reporting, property control, and the establishment and maintenance of the Department's Fiscal System. During Fiscal Year 1973, this Section was instrumental in the development of the mechanized Accounting System now in use. During the forthcoming Fiscal Year, this Section will develop new systems, policies, and procedures that will further benefit Division and Department Operations.



During Fiscal Year 1973, the Finance Project Section has expanded due to the emphasis on purchases of Social Services. This Section has the responsibility for Purchase of Service Claims Processing and Accounting. There has been developed within this section a Technical Assistance Unit which is responsible for assistance within the financial area to Social Service Program Divisions and State, Local, and Private Agencies from whom these Social Services are purchased. It is anticipated that the Finance Project Section will continue to expand due to the emphasis placed on Purchases of Services by our Agency.

## **QUALITY CONTROL**

The Quality Control system is an invaluable administrative tool for maintaining integrity in the programs. This is accomplished by selecting a random sample from the entire caseload and completing a full field investigation of each sample. The results of the investigations can be statistically projected to the entire caseload to determine the adequacy of the program operations. Quality Control identifies significant sources of both agency and client errors and this enables the agency to initiate appropriate corrective actions which will reduce the incidence of error to acceptable tolerance levels.

### **PUBLIC ASSISTANCE QUALITY CONTROL**

Quality Control in Public Assistance is a system for determining the extent to which those receiving Public Assistance are eligible and receive assistance payments in the amount of payment to which they are entitled and for assuring that rates of ineligibility and improper payment are held at minimum levels.

### **FOOD STAMP QUALITY CONTROL**

Quality Control in the Food Stamp Program is an administrative program for determining the extent to which those households receiving food stamps are eligible for food stamps; paying a food stamp purchase requirement in the proper amount; and receiving total food stamps to which they are properly entitled.

## **PUBLIC ASSISTANCE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES**

### **INCOME MAINTENANCE PROGRAM**

The public assistance programs described below are designed to provide financial assistance for meeting the daily needs of individuals in accordance with Federal and State regulations. In the five categories of cash assistance unmet need, according to agency standards, is the common factor.



### **Old Age Assistance**

Special criteria for Old Age Assistance include these: the individual must be 65 years of age or over, be a citizen of the United States, and be willing for the Department of Social Services to file a claim or debt against his estate after his death for the amount of Old Age Assistance received. The Claim Law was repealed effective June 30, 1972 (Ref. R-1857, H-3161, General Appropriation Act for 1972-73). This year, as in the last fiscal year, the number of cases receiving OAA continued to show a decline.

As of July, 1972, a total of 18,917 persons in 17,343 cases were receiving public assistance. By the year's end, i. e., June, 1973, the number of cases had dropped to 17,195 and these contained 18,777 persons. The average monthly payment per case in July, 1972, was \$48.96 and this was increased to \$52.52 by June, 1973. The total net expenditures for the year were \$10,883,520.14. The maximum award was increased from \$80.00 to \$85.00 per month.

### **Aid to the Needy Blind**

Defective vision is the unique characteristic for this category. For a person to qualify, he must have no vision, or have vision so defective with corrective glasses that he cannot perform ordinary activities for which eyesight is essential. Visual acuity must be established by a report from an ophthalmologist or optometrist and approval obtained from the State Office in accordance with regulations. No age restrictions apply to Aid to Needy Blind recipients.

The number of persons receiving Aid to the Needy Blind was 2,250 in 1,879 cases in July, 1972, with an average payment of \$67.45 per case. The number of recipients changed only slightly during the year, with 2,242 persons in 1,877 cases receiving an average payment of \$72.38 per case in the month of June, 1973. The total net expenditures for the fiscal year were \$1,627,672.82. The maximum award was increased from \$95.00 to \$102.00 per month.

### **Aid to Families with Dependent Children**

To qualify under this category, the child or children must be deprived of parental support or care by reason of the death, continued absence from the home, or physical or mental incapacity of a parent. A child must also be under 21 years of age, or be attending school if between ages 18 and 21, to qualify for assistance. The upward trend in the number of persons receiving Aid to Families with Dependent children has continued. To be financially eligible, there need be a deficit of only \$.01.

In July, 1972, a total of 99,689 persons in 26,162 cases received an average payment of \$75.00 per case. Of those recipients, 74,653 were children who received \$26.29 average payment each for the month. In June, 1973, a total of 114,190 persons in 30,882 cases received an average payment of \$29.07 each for June, 1973. The total net expenditures for the fiscal year were \$27,457,631.86. There was no maximum award, and the ratable reduction was decreased to 45%.



## **Aid to the Totally and Permanently Disabled**

The characteristics of recipients 18 years of age or over for this category are total and permanent disability due to mental and/or physical impairments which preclude the person engaging in substantially gainful employment within his competence or of performing duties necessary to homemaking. The disability must be established by a medical-social evaluation and approval for authorization obtained through the Medical Review Team in the State Office. The trend continued to show a steady increase in the number of cases.

In July, 1972, a total of 14,295 persons in 12,441 cases received an average payment of \$57.16 per case. In June, 1973, a total of 15,444 persons in 13,581 cases received an average payment of \$62.13 per case. The total net assistance payments for the fiscal year were \$9,648,985.74. The maximum award was increased from \$80.00 to \$85.00 per month.

### **General Assistance**

This program, financed entirely from State funds, is for the purpose of preventing suffering, distress and need among persons not otherwise provided for by the Federal-State categories of assistance described above. The program currently is restricted to individuals who are totally disabled for a temporary period, who are in need and who are not eligible for other types of assistance. Necessary reviews of medical-social information are completed by the district field supervisors as part of the determination of temporary and total disability, an eligibility factor of General Assistance. A gap in providing assistance continued to be found for the group of needy persons who were not considered eligible for either type of total disability assistance.

The number of persons receiving General Assistance in July, 1972, was 315 in 252 cases. The average payment per case was \$39.27. By June, 1973, the caseload statewide was increased to 505 persons in 424 cases receiving an average payment of \$43.21 per case. The total net expenditures in assistance to persons in this category were \$167,731.00 for the fiscal year. The maximum award increased from \$40.00 to \$43.00 per month.

Some changes in regulations and simplification of policy and procedures in administration of public assistance include the following:

The use of the simplified determination of eligibility for public assistance continued on a statewide basis for the applicant and the recipient of the adult categories of Old Age Assistance, Aid to the Needy Blind and Aid to the Totally and Permanently Disabled. Budgeting of cases included rounding of income as well as rounding needs figures. Shelter cost up to the maximum amounts allowable was budgeted to the advantage of related recipient groups living in the same household. Federal regulations required an increase from \$4.00 to \$8.00 in the amount of benefits to be disregarded for the recipients of Social Security and Railroad Retirement. Budget standards for AFDC cases have been increased; however, the rat-



able reduction was decreased to 45% to keep payments for Aid to Families with Dependent Children cases within funds allocated under State appropriations. The Brooke Amendment continued to provide that if a public assistance recipient is residing in low rent housing and his rent is reduced, his public assistance grant was not to be reduced for that cause.

Clients continued receiving a written fifteen-day advance notice of proposed action to terminate, suspend, or reduce assistance. The client was insured of an opportunity to respond to the proposed change by furnishing additional information to substantiate need or eligibility, or he could appeal the decision. If the appeal was made during the fifteen day advance notice period, the client's assistance could be continued pending the decision. The appeals procedure and fair hearing process have been revised to expedite the process and decision.

Coordination and exchange of Social Security Benefit information and public assistance grants continued. Procedures were developed to aid in obtaining Social Security numbers for all recipients not having a number. Assistance and services continued to be provided to eligible applicants and recipients under the agreement with Vocational Rehabilitation Services.

Other simplification and consolidation of forms and procedures were considered to aid the caseworkers in providing more prompt action on assistance and services.

Eligibility of the patient for categorical assistance still had to be determined as for any other Medicaid eligibility.

Licensed boarding homes charges and allowable payments remained at a maximum charge of \$125.00 per month and a maximum award of \$100.00 per month under the established Federal wage and price controls.

The division of work and responsibilities in the county departments between caseworkers handling the eligibility determination, or income maintenance functions, and services were still being performed for the adult categories.

## **FOOD STAMP PROGRAM**

The Food Stamp Program is a program which is designed to improve the nutrition of low-income families by increasing their food purchasing ability and thereby to expand the utilization of the nation's agricultural abundance by enlarging the market for foods. Thus, the purpose of the Food Stamp Program is to provide an effective means of utilizing the nation's abundance of food to safeguard the health and well-being of the nation's population and raise levels of nutrition among low-income households. Increased utilization of food in establishing and maintaining adequate national levels of nutrition promotes the distribution of our agricultural abundances in a beneficial manner and strengthens our agricultural economy.

The Food Stamp Program enables eligible households to have more nutritious meals by providing families with more money and by offering nutrition education to interested homemakers. So that eligible households



will boost their food stamp expenditures, they are required to invest the amount of money they are normally expected to spend for food. They are issued an additional amount of food coupons to permit them to purchase more and better foods. Families thus use their coupons to increase their food purchases and not as substitute for the usual food expenditures.

In cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service Officers-in-Charge, we are responsible for coordinating nutrition committees to plan and implement a nutrition education program to work toward the education of low-income families and wise utilization of their increased purchasing power. These nutrition committees work with representatives from various agencies and Community Action Programs.

As was stated in our annual report for the year ending June 30, 1971, South Carolina was the first state in the nation to extend mail coupons issuance for all of its counties. Before mail issuance, food stamp recipients in South Carolina could only purchase their issuance of food coupons at food stamp offices serving their counties. This meant that many elderly persons or others who lived long distances from the food stamp offices and had no transportation could not take advantage of the Food Stamp Program. According to the latest food stamp program statistics, approximately 20% of the total transactions are now handled by mail.

Efforts were made during the year to reach eligible low-income families via our Food Stamp Outreach Program. The purpose of this program is to advise low-income families of the availability and benefits of the program and to encourage the participation of eligible households. Plans call for the expansion of this program during the fiscal year.

During the fiscal year a quality control system was implemented. Quality control in the Food Stamp Program is an administrative program for determining the extent to which those households receiving food stamps are eligible; paying a food stamp purchase requirement in the proper amount; and receiving total food stamps to which they are properly entitled.

During the year, there were many significant amendments made to Food Stamp Regulations. Some of the major changes are as follows:

- (1) Increased allotment of food stamps for recipients.
- (2) Elderly citizens will be permitted to use food coupons to purchase meals in specified communal dining situations.
- (3) Broadened eligibility categories to include the elderly in congregate housing, and drug addicts and alcoholics in nongovernmental, non-profit residential treatment facilities.

The following statistics give a complete summary of the participation in the program during the fiscal year:



## SUMMARY OF FOOD STAMP OPERATION

The following statistics present a summary of the Food Stamp Operation for the period  
July 1, 1972 through June 30, 1973

### Cash Received From

	Participant	Bonus	Total	Participation
July 1972 .....	\$ 2,423,493.00	\$ 6,774,858.00	\$ 9,198,350.00	364,271
August 1972 .....	2,546,817.00	7,017,263.00	9,564,080.00	371,276
September 1972 .....	2,548,582.00	7,022,877.00	9,571,459.00	375,042
October 1972 .....	2,624,456.00	6,856,040.00	9,480,496.00	375,897
November 1972 .....	2,760,757.00	6,780,603.00	9,541,360.00	378,132
December 1972 .....	2,874,705.00	6,885,314.00	9,760,019.00	380,862
January 1973 .....	2,743,676.00	6,603,870.00	9,347,546.00	372,391
February 1973 .....	2,767,999.00	6,860,602.00	9,628,601.00	380,196
March 1973 .....	2,962,739.00	7,108,485.00	10,071,224.00	397,872
April 1973 .....	2,869,206.00	6,808,180.00	9,677,386.00	383,263
May 1973 .....	2,897,257.00	6,707,065.00	9,604,322.00	378,554
June 1973 .....	2,873,433.00	6,710,789.00	9,584,222.00	379,649
	<hr/> \$32,893,120.00	<hr/> \$82,135,946.00	<hr/> \$115,029,066.00	



## MEDICAL ASSISTANCE-TITLE XIX

The Medical Assistance Program, Medicaid, budget for \$52,667,304, providing physician, durable medical equipment, hospital, skilled nursing home, intermediate care facility, drugs and home health care services to the "Categorically Needy" during Fiscal Year 1973. The Medicaid Program in South Carolina does not include the "Medically Needy".

The Division was reorganized into three branches during FY '73 for better coordination of executive management. The transfer of the Operations Branch from the Finance Division increased the number of personnel allocated to Medical Assistance by fifty (50%) percent.

The Program and Certification Branch created by reorganization is largely responsible for administrative functions in support of the Title XIX profile including the development of Policies and Procedures, Program Review, Development of Medical Assistance under Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS) requirements, Operation of the Early, Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment Program (EPSDT), as well as the Certification Program of Nursing Homes and Intermediate Care Facilities.

Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) Program screened 25,000 children during FY '73 and processed these children into varying stages of diagnosis and treatment. Effective July, 1973, we inaugurated a mechanized system for management control in the preparation and use of a form to record all data on a child which ultimately becomes a confidential medical record. This can be accumulated to provide a medical data base for all children from 0 to 21.

The Professional Branch, created by reorganization is responsible for administrative functions in support of the Title XIX Program including Medical Records for proper level of care, Medical Review, Drug Formulary, Durable Medical Equipment, Prosthetic and Orthotic Appliances and Utilization Review.

An increase (average 32%) in volume of services was experienced throughout the Professional Branch. The most notable increase was in the Medical Review Section and their service to the patients in Skilled Nursing and Intermediate Care Facilities as well as Mental and T. B. Hospitals.

The Operational Branch is responsible for Provider application to participate in the Medicaid Program; issuance of and maintenance of Provider contract files; coordination of the Medicaid Program with the Fiscal Agents, Blue Cross/Blue Shield and Travelers Insurance Company; and direct responsibility of functional work areas in the Claims Processing Section, Third Party Liability Section, Buy-In Section and Provider Relations Section.

Third Party Liability and Provider Relations Sections were established during FY '73 to determine primary sponsorship of medical charges and promote program understanding; consultation with medical providers; and resolving problems for a better administration of the Medical Assistance Program.



Program charges processed by the Operational Areas in FY '73 approximated an increase of 34% over the prior year. Coordination of the Operational Areas with the other branches of the Medical Assistance Division will promote better administrative policies and procedures, and adjudication in the Medicaid (Title XIX) Program.

The following table reflects the facilities available throughout the State to provide Health Care Services under Title XIX.

	Change Over		Change Over	
	FY73	FY72	FY73	FY72
Hospitals .....	74	+2	w/beds 16,735	+3,961
Skilled Nursing Homes ..	76	No Change	w/beds 4,782	+ 67
Intermediate Care				
Facilities .....	61	+6	2/beds 2,284	+ 239

Home Health Care is available in all counties. Special emphasis must be given to Home Health Care Plans in accordance with the basic intent of the Medicaid Program. The number of Home Health Care Clients totaled 832 at the end of FY '73, reflecting a 34% increase over FY '72.

Title XIX Medicaid recipients totaled 151,108 at the end of FY '73, reflecting an over 10% increase from FY '72.

## DISTRICT OFFICES

To provide a realignment of functional areas of responsibility consistent with sound management principles and administrative effectiveness, the department created six District Offices under the Bureau of Assistance and Field Operations. The District management concept was recommended in order to provide more effective supervision of local programs and closer coordination of effort between the State Office and the local County Offices. In effect, the responsibility for assuming program results was transferred from several Divisions at the State Office to one point—the Deputy Commissioner, Bureau of Assistance and Field Operations, and, through that office, to the six District Offices.

These District Offices are designed to relieve the various units of the State Office of direct contact in as many cases as possible and to provide the counties with a more effective means of obtaining input from the State Office. These District Offices are to provide strong centralized direction to the County Departments with solidified and constant support. The responsibility for the overall management of County programs, including all programs and administrative support areas now rests with the District Director. He has the authority to direct the personnel under him, namely, the field staff, to particular problem areas as they are identified. He is also responsible, through the Deputy Commissioner, Bureau of Assistance and Field Operations, for coordinating all State Department resources necessary to supplement the field staff's efforts. From the State Department's perspective, the District Director is held accountable for



implementing all new programs, regulations, policies, procedures, and directives issued, and for results obtained. He is to participate in the budget preparation process and is to be responsible for maintaining budgetary control within his District.

From the County Department perspective, the County Director looks to the District Office for assistance in all matters relating to policy interpretation, technical assistance in program areas, and necessary administrative support functions. The County Director reports operating results to the District Office on a regular basis and in a prescribed format. All performance appraisals of County staff personnel are submitted through the District Office for concurrence.

The District Offices and District Directors are:

District One: Thomas K. Barnes, District Director. Located in Greenville and includes Oconee, Anderson, Pickens, Greenville, Spartanburg, Cherokee Counties.

District Two: Mrs. Thelma M. Crouch, District Director. Located in Edgefield and includes Abbeville, Greenwood, Saluda, Edgefield, McCormick, Laurens, Aiken, Barnwell, Allendale Counties.

District Three: Redden J. Thames, District Director. Located in Winnsboro and includes Lexington, Richland, Fairfield, Newberry, Lancaster, Chester, York, Union Counties.

District Four: George S. Nichols, District Director. Located in Florence and includes Marion, Williamsburg, Georgetown, Horry, Dillon, Florence, Darlington, Marlboro, Chesterfield Counties.

District Five: H. Harley Mills, District Director. Located in Walterboro and includes Jasper, Beaufort, Charleston, Berkeley, Dorchester, Colleton, Hampton Counties.

District Six: Mrs. Adris H. McNeely, District Director. Located in Sumter and includes Bamberg, Orangeburg, Calhoun, Clarendon, Sumter, Lee, Kershaw Counties.



**TABLE 1—APPLICATIONS FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE  
HANDLED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1972-73, BY COUNTY**

COUNTY	Pending Beginning of Year	Received	Approved for Money Payment	Approved for Medical Assistance Only	Denied or Otherwise Terminated	Pending at End of Year
State .....	3,094	41,135	21,445	2,279	17,736	2,769
Abbeville .....	32	383	199	18	180	18
Aiken .....	125	1,826	1,014	100	741	96
Allendale .....	17	243	148	2	99	11
Anderson .....	73	1,196	613	65	514	77
Bamberg .....	30	356	197	19	133	37
Barnwell .....	16	413	236	23	147	23
Beaufort .....	73	736	387	.....	398	44
Berkeley .....	55	593	358	3	247	40
Calhoun .....	16	260	139	2	116	19
Charleston .....	335	3,630	1,920	90	1,785	170
Cherokee .....	20	379	188	24	157	30
Chester .....	14	257	151	27	72	21
Chesterfield .....	48	594	343	31	207	61
Clarendon .....	39	545	362	24	158	40
Colleton .....	46	829	418	42	376	39
Darlington .....	89	765	419	59	289	87
Dillon .....	29	345	245	28	81	20
Dorchester .....	31	717	424	2	295	27
Edgefield .....	13	341	198	.....	146	10
Fairfield .....	11	248	114	6	128	11
Florence .....	128	1,621	854	61	713	121
Georgetown .....	40	585	307	30	229	59
Greenville .....	153	2,623	1,065	161	1,374	176
Greenwood .....	32	613	312	57	228	48
Hampton .....	27	509	257	12	241	26
Horry .....	50	1,330	700	73	529	78
Jasper .....	12	321	225	.....	98	10
Kershaw .....	26	416	231	28	144	39
Lancaster .....	11	426	205	24	187	21
Laurens .....	44	553	299	36	215	47
Lee .....	19	307	162	11	128	25
Lexington .....	73	1,256	694	65	503	67
Marion .....	48	635	431	34	144	74
Marlboro .....	25	334	227	13	87	32
McCormick .....	26	277	162	19	110	12
Newberry .....	55	462	220	33	237	28
Oconee .....	24	445	217	46	178	28
Orangeburg .....	196	1,880	1,204	47	720	105
Pickens .....	24	446	183	50	220	37
Richland .....	562	4,422	2,009	432	2,159	384
Saluda .....	8	251	171	16	54	18
Spartanburg .....	174	2,645	1,125	249	1,221	224
Sumter .....	91	1,734	939	91	695	100
Union .....	18	413	181	27	210	13
Williamsburg .....	32	698	373	34	295	28
York .....	84	1,277	639	65	568	89



**TABLE 2—APPLICATION FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE  
RECEIVED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1972-73  
BY CATEGORY, BY COUNTY**

COUNTY	Total	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Needy Blind	Aid to Families with Dependent Children	General Assistance	Totally and Permanently Disabled
State .....	41,135	8,678	514	19,518	2,795	9,630
Abbeville .....	383	87	13	150	38	95
Aiken .....	1,826	312	22	848	127	517
Allendale .....	243	40	1	115	26	61
Anderson .....	1,196	302	14	514	41	325
Bamberg .....	356	76	3	185	18	74
Barnwell .....	413	76	5	210	13	109
Beaufort .....	736	89	2	411	100	134
Berkeley .....	593	77	11	383	11	111
Calhoun .....	260	60	5	111	14	70
Charleston .....	3,630	457	44	2,001	266	882
Cherokee .....	379	102	2	167	14	94
Chester .....	257	63	1	116	21	56
Chesterfield .....	594	104	6	298	26	162
Clarendon .....	545	119	20	266	26	114
Colleton .....	829	167	12	403	44	203
Darlington .....	765	154	14	360	39	198
Dillon .....	345	109	5	127	7	97
Dorchester .....	717	156	11	307	83	160
Edgefield .....	341	72	10	152	32	75
Fairfield .....	248	56	.....	96	29	67
Florence .....	1,621	306	19	822	45	429
Georgetown .....	585	87	17	298	30	153
Greenville .....	2,623	645	25	1,184	194	575
Greenwood .....	613	144	10	303	26	130
Hampton .....	509	137	4	204	23	141
Horry .....	1,330	248	18	660	99	305
Jasper .....	321	49	6	173	43	50
Kershaw .....	416	118	4	174	11	109
Lancaster .....	426	108	.....	197	41	80
Laurens .....	553	145	2	218	17	171
Lee .....	307	62	9	144	18	74
Lexington .....	1,256	203	17	679	112	245
Marion .....	635	113	7	306	58	151
Marlboro .....	334	83	6	157	18	70
McCormick .....	277	85	4	116	22	50
Newberry .....	462	77	7	196	60	122
Oconee .....	445	152	9	153	28	103
Orangeburg .....	1,880	314	22	999	143	402
Pickens .....	446	142	7	174	26	97
Richland .....	4,422	1,237	40	1,890	375	880
Saluda .....	251	45	8	119	18	61
Spartanburg .....	2,645	636	32	1,116	184	677
Sumter .....	1,734	341	12	895	89	397
Union .....	413	114	.....	166	19	114
Williamsburg .....	698	148	13	334	31	172
York .....	1,277	261	15	623	90	288



**TABLE 3—APPLICATION FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE**  
**APPROVED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1972-73**  
**BY CATEGORY, BY COUNTY**

COUNTY	Total	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Needy Blind	Aid to Families with Dependent Children	General Assistance	Totally and Permanently Disabled
State .....	21,445	3,174	235	12,769	1,040	4,227
Abbeville .....	199	37	5	108	13	36
Aiken .....	1,014	108	6	621	52	227
Allendale .....	148	25	1	72	11	39
Anderson .....	613	134	6	311	13	149
Bamberg .....	197	33	1	118	8	37
Barnwell .....	236	36	1	150	5	44
Beaufort .....	367	46	.....	222	31	67
Berkeley .....	353	34	2	270	6	46
Calhoun .....	139	18	4	81	9	27
Charleston .....	1,920	165	16	1,362	56	321
Cherokee .....	188	49	1	96	6	36
Chester .....	151	19	1	83	15	28
Chesterfield .....	343	41	3	196	12	91
Clarendon .....	362	64	14	194	17	73
Colleton .....	418	57	7	253	19	82
Darlington .....	419	54	9	247	13	96
Dillon .....	245	58	2	111	4	70
Dorchester .....	424	79	8	218	36	83
Edgefield .....	198	27	4	111	10	46
Fairfield .....	114	17	.....	50	11	36
Florence .....	854	151	9	505	25	164
Georgetown .....	307	35	12	180	11	69
Greenville .....	1,065	168	11	617	47	222
Greenwood .....	312	53	4	184	12	59
Hampton .....	257	70	3	120	7	57
Horry .....	700	85	7	421	53	134
Jasper .....	225	38	3	128	22	34
Kershaw .....	231	44	4	121	5	57
Lancaster .....	205	36	.....	120	14	35
Laurens .....	299	56	2	157	9	75
Lee .....	162	24	5	87	12	34
Lexington .....	694	68	7	459	53	107
Marion .....	431	63	5	243	36	84
Marlboro .....	227	48	4	129	8	38
McCormick .....	162	40	1	82	13	26
Newberry .....	220	30	3	127	21	39
Oconee .....	217	66	4	86	9	52
Orangeburg .....	1,204	149	7	790	58	200
Pickens .....	183	42	3	87	6	45
Richland .....	2,009	291	21	1,217	135	345
Saluda .....	171	26	3	92	14	36
Spartanburg .....	1,125	176	8	620	46	275
Sumter .....	939	133	4	630	17	155
Union .....	181	26	.....	100	9	46
Williamsburg .....	373	73	8	185	19	88
York .....	639	82	6	402	32	117



**TABLE 4—APPLICATIONS FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE  
DENIED FOR MONEY PAYMENT DURING THE  
FISCAL YEAR 1972-73, BY CATEGORY, BY COUNTY**

COUNTY	Total	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Needy Blind	Aid to Families with Dependent Children	General Assistance	Totally and Permanently Disabled
State	17,736	3,726	245	6,883	1,749	5,133
Abbeville	180	35	8	48	24	65
Aiken	741	138	9	230	79	285
Allendale	99	18		44	15	22
Anderson	514	117	10	208	29	150
Bamberg	133	32	2	53	11	35
Barnwell	147	21	4	64	4	54
Beaufort	398	49	4	197	74	74
Berkeley	247	45	9	122	4	67
Calhoun	116	39		33	5	39
Charleston	1,785	237	29	742	213	564
Cherokee	157	37	1	63	8	48
Chester	72	19		25	7	21
Chesterfield	207	33	3	89	13	69
Clarendon	158	36	7	68	9	38
Colleton	376	76	5	150	25	120
Darlington	289	54	6	111	26	92
Dillon	81	23	1	22	4	31
Dorchester	295	70	2	97	48	78
Edgefield	146	48	6	41	22	29
Fairfield	128	34		48	18	28
Florence	713	124	9	319	23	238
Georgetown	229	32	2	115	14	66
Greenville	1,374	318	11	573	147	325
Greenwood	228	48	3	102	14	61
Hampton	241	54	3	84	16	84
Horry	529	100	10	230	48	141
Jasper	98	11	6	46	20	15
Kershaw	144	47	1	56	4	36
Lancaster	187	51		65	26	45
Laurens	215	57	1	66	6	85
Lee	128	26	3	56	5	38
Lexington	503	87	10	212	59	135
Marion	144	23	3	44	24	50
Marlboro	87	23	2	29	13	20
McCormick	110	40	2	36	12	20
Newberry	237	27	2	83	43	82
Oconee	178	43	1	67	17	50
Orangeburg	720	130	16	286	78	210
Pickens	200	56	3	77	18	46
Richland	2,159	632	14	711	237	565
Saluda	54	11	2	20	4	17
Spartanburg	1,221	256	18	473	134	340
Sumter	695	135	4	251	63	242
Union	210	57		74	10	69
Williamsburg	295	54	5	133	15	88
York	568	123	8	220	61	156



**TABLE 5—PUBLIC ASSISTANCE**  
**CASES HANDLED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1972-73**  
**BY COUNTY**

COUNTY	Cases Under Care July 1, 1972	Cases Approved	Net Inter-County Transfers	Cases Closed	Cases Under Care June 30, 1973
State .....	57,962	21,445	.....	15,421	63,986
Abbeville .....	539	199	- 9	162	567
Aiken .....	2,406	1,014	+ 2	757	2,665
Allendale .....	610	148	+ 1	106	653
Anderson .....	1,608	613	+ 5	480	1,746
Bamberg .....	653	197	+ 2	152	700
Barnwell .....	760	236	.....	144	852
Beaufort .....	1,364	367	- 1	366	1,364
Berkeley .....	700	358	+ 6	159	905
Calhoun .....	519	139	- 4	103	551
Charleston .....	5,146	1,920	+ 7	1,145	5,928
Cherokee .....	451	188	- 2	139	498
Chester .....	483	151	- 4	145	485
Chesterfield .....	974	343	+ 2	210	1,109
Clarendon .....	922	362	-11	210	1,063
Colleton .....	1,184	418	- 3	344	1,255
Darlington .....	1,592	419	- 7	393	1,611
Dillon .....	797	245	+ 5	198	849
Dorchester .....	919	424	- 9	267	1,067
Edgefield .....	536	198	- 8	160	566
Fairfield .....	396	114	- 2	95	413
Florence .....	2,602	854	+14	603	2,867
Georgetown .....	768	307	- 2	149	924
Greenville .....	3,092	1,065	+ 7	1,143	3,021
Greenwood .....	799	312	+11	241	881
Hampton .....	910	257	+ 6	197	976
Horry .....	2,269	700	-13	656	2,300
Jasper .....	718	225	- 2	180	761
Kershaw .....	715	231	- 3	162	781
Lancaster .....	613	205	+ 6	175	649
Laurens .....	874	299	- 5	249	919
Lee .....	514	162	-10	114	552
Lexington .....	1,119	694	+16	441	1,388
Marion .....	935	431	- 3	251	1,112
Marlboro .....	841	227	- 2	181	885
McCormick .....	359	162	- 1	121	399
Newberry .....	578	220	- 2	177	619
Oconee .....	791	217	+ 1	248	761
Orangeburg .....	2,677	1,204	+ 4	606	3,279
Pickens .....	588	183	- 1	180	590
Richland .....	4,915	2,009	-10	1,177	5,737
Saluda .....	462	171	- 7	138	488
Spartanburg .....	2,908	1,125	+ 1	962	3,072
Sumter .....	2,349	939	+12	497	2,803
Union .....	471	131	.....	160	492
Williamsburg .....	1,088	373	+ 9	197	1,273
York .....	1,448	639	+ 4	481	1,610



**TABLE 6—PUBLIC ASSISTANCE  
CASES UNDER CARE JUNE 30, 1973  
BY COUNTY, BY CATEGORY <sup>1</sup>**

COUNTY	Total	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Needy Blind	Aid to Families with Dependent Children	General Assistance	Totally and Permanently Disabled
State .....	63,986	17,195	1,877	30,898	424	13,592
Abbeville .....	567	203	21	244	4	95
Aiken .....	2,665	614	77	1,374	18	582
Allendale .....	653	161	15	349	5	123
Anderson .....	1,746	727	72	507	3	437
Bamberg .....	700	175	15	371	.....	139
Barnwell .....	852	284	18	358	1	191
Beaufort .....	1,364	238	26	815	13	272
Berkeley .....	905	187	26	521	3	168
Calhoun .....	551	128	25	295	7	96
Charleston .....	5,928	885	165	3,808	39	1,031
Cherokee .....	498	223	13	130	4	128
Chester .....	485	192	14	153	6	120
Chesterfield .....	1,109	353	29	400	7	320
Clarendon .....	1,063	258	45	495	7	258
Colleton .....	1,255	266	28	708	5	248
Darlington .....	1,611	389	55	800	6	361
Dillon .....	849	302	19	284	.....	244
Dorchester .....	1,067	206	29	597	15	220
Edgefield .....	566	203	20	206	5	132
Fairfield .....	413	173	12	120	4	104
Florence .....	2,867	757	76	1,348	9	677
Georgetown .....	924	199	51	473	5	196
Greenville .....	3,021	1,010	95	1,202	9	705
Greenwood .....	881	271	34	404	1	171
Hampton .....	976	251	41	490	2	192
Horry .....	2,300	496	67	1,146	17	577
Jasper .....	761	182	12	403	12	152
Kershaw .....	781	274	25	278	1	203
Lancaster .....	649	305	9	196	6	133
Laurens .....	919	377	35	282	4	221
Lee .....	552	185	22	242	4	99
Lexington .....	1,888	332	35	726	20	275
Marion .....	1,112	280	31	495	21	285
Marlboro .....	885	265	31	389	6	194
McCormick .....	399	122	8	207	6	56
Newberry .....	619	221	18	219	6	155
Oconee .....	761	306	33	117	1	214
Orangeburg .....	3,279	757	74	1,837	30	581
Pickens .....	590	269	19	128	2	172
Richland .....	5,737	1,313	155	3,321	58	890
Saluda .....	488	153	13	211	7	104
Spartanburg .....	3,072	1,015	93	1,179	15	770
Sumter .....	2,803	571	52	1,665	12	503
Union .....	492	177	20	145	4	146
Williamsburg .....	1,273	405	45	488	9	326
York .....	1,610	448	59	772	5	326

<sup>1</sup> Excluding cases receiving assistance from local funds and cases receiving medical assistance only.



**TABLE 7—ANALYSIS OF ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS FROM  
LOCAL FUNDS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1972-73  
BY COUNTY**

COUNTY	Total Payments	Medical Care			Foster Home Care for Children	Money Payments to Cases	Other Payments
		Hospitalization	Nursing Care	Other			
State .....	\$280,381.51	\$82,810.71	\$6,353.52	\$32,350.74	\$63,448.09	\$45,594.79	\$40,823.66
Abbeville .....	2,251.01	74.80	15.00	432.67	.....	1,728.54	.....
Aiken .....	2,635.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,635.22	.....
Allendale .....	1,063.25	.....	.....	49.25	.....	20.00	994.00
Anderson .....	12,194.24	658.23	.....	1,397.18	727.82	2,975.26	6,435.75
Bamberg .....	834.95	.....	.....	110.58	60.00	67.30	597.07
Barnwell .....	2,562.34	.....	.....	806.89	.....	.....	1,755.45
Beaufort .....	1,691.81	.....	.....	123.18	398.30	398.53	771.80
Berkeley .....	1,533.73	.....	.....	430.50	177.50	522.24	403.49
Calhoun .....	10,414.80	10,167.00	.....	3.90	.....	44.83	199.07
Charleston .....	6,114.79	.....	.....	.....	4,429.16	1,480.35	205.28
Cherokee .....	413.57	.....	.....	140.22	.....	206.54	66.81
Chester .....	3,605.14	.....	2,575.90	72.22	10.81	125.00	321.21
Chesterfield .....	2,315.01	.....	.....	588.75	954.12	.....	772.14
Clarendon .....	6,483.20	5,360.83	.....	286.60	.....	256.13	570.64
Colleton .....	6,273.69	857.50	.....	1,349.46	2,114.27	.....	1,957.46
Darlington .....	25,072.26	18,215.00	.....	311.64	6,136.44	.....	409.18
Dillon .....	15,070.68	14,032.65	.....	696.86	116.17	120.00	105.00
Dorchester .....	1,952.09	15.00	.....	353.00	321.82	347.40	914.87
Edgefield .....	524.21	.....	.....	87.49	35.00	85.00	316.72
Fairfield .....	1,082.81	.....	.....	97.90	.....	118.41	866.50
Florence .....	1,265.74	.....	.....	5.18	.....	.....	1,260.56
Georgetown .....	5,244.33	2,134.40	.....	802.03	.....	1,533.15	774.75
Greenville .....	24,651.17	71.00	.....	2,954.23	16,808.53	4,817.41	.....
Greenwood .....	1,957.03	.....	.....	275.98	118.89	748.10	814.06
Hampton .....	3,763.78	608.80	.....	291.29	231.66	.....	2,632.03
Horry .....	753.12	300.00	.....	124.82	259.06	39.98	29.26
Jasper .....	1,697.94	1,037.65	40.00	74.67	.....	245.62	300.00
Kershaw .....	3,729.89	.....	.....	778.45	.....	.....	2,951.44
Lancaster .....	17,569.53	15,598.80	.....	615.46	392.34	232.08	730.85
Laurens .....	1,969.18	.....	.....	160.00	1,166.61	79.00	563.57
Lee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lexington .....	2,035.38	34.75	.....	492.16	1,378.03	130.44	.....
Marion .....	4,224.19	.....	.....	1,295.09	95.08	2,834.02	.....
Marlboro .....	3,774.90	.....	.....	2,760.09	301.51	239.35	473.95
McCormick .....	9,417.23	8,881.50	.....	470.26	.....	.....	65.47
Newberry .....	1,760.47	.....	.....	353.75	294.60	51.45	1,060.67
Oconee .....	1,175.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,175.00
Orangeburg .....	7,484.24	.....	.....	779.98	2,181.42	59.00	4,463.84
Pickens .....	244.27	.....	.....	8.40	235.87	.....	.....
Richland .....	11,349.62	5.00	.....	541.77	5,831.16	2,018.00	2,953.69
Saluda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spartanburg .....	50,043.00	109.50	.....	9,046.76	17,138.55	21,189.37	2,558.82
Sumter .....	611.34	66.30	.....	.....	398.19	146.85	.....
Union .....	1,447.15	.....	.....	383.90	120.79	.....	942.46
Williamsburg .....	4,915.55	4,452.00	228.00	.....	.....	100.22	135.33
York .....	15,203.66	130.00	3,494.62	2,798.18	1,014.39	.....	7,766.47



**TABLE 8—NUMBERS OF INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING EARLY AND PERIODIC SCREENING SERVICES  
OCTOBER 1972 - JUNE 1973 <sup>1</sup>**

	Number of Individuals		
	Total	Under Age 6	Age 6-20
Number of Individuals Screened During Period, Total .....	26,692	6,756	19,936
Number of Individuals With Specified Conditions Uncovered or Suspected During Screening:			
Visual Problems .....	1,831	72	1,759
Hearing Problems .....	266	40	226
Dental Problems .....	7,891	558	7,333
Sickle Cell Anemia .....	52	13	39
Lead Poisoning .....	.....	.....	.....
Other Problems .....	5,143	1,596	3,547
Number of Individuals Screened But NOT Referred For Diagnosis and/or Treatment During Period, Total .....	13,215	4,715	8,500
No Referrable Conditions Uncovered During Screening .....	13,212	4,715	8,497
Other Reason .....	3	.....	3
Number of Individuals Referred For Diagnosis and/or Treatment During Period, Total.....	13,477	2,041	11,436

<sup>1</sup> Reporting began in October 1972.



**TABLE 9—CASES APPROVED FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1972-73,  
BY CATEGORY, BY REASON**

Reasons for Approval	Old Age Assistance % of		Aid to the Needy Blind % of		Aid to Families With Dependent Children % of		General Assistance % of		Totally and Permanently Disabled % of	
	Cases	Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Total
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	3,174	100.0	235	100.0	12,769	100.0	1,040	100.0	4,227	100.0
<b>MATERIAL CHANGE IN INCOME OR RESOURCES:</b>										
Loss of or reduction in earnings as a result of illness, injury, or other impairment:										
Recipient (OAA, ANB, GA, TPD) .....	851	26.8	113	48.1	...	...	991	95.3	3,072	72.7
Father (AFDC) .....	...	...	...	...	2,100	16.4	...	...	...	...
Mother (AFDC) .....	...	...	...	...	937	7.3	...	...	...	...
Other Caretaker (AFDC) .....	...	...	...	...	88	0.7	...	...	...	...
Loss of or reduction in earnings as a result of lay-off, discharge, or other reason:										
Recipient (OAA, ANB, GA, TPD) .....	9	0.3	...	...	...	...	3	0.3	3	0.1
Father (AFDC) .....	...	...	...	...	568	0.8	...	...	...	...
Mother (AFDC) .....	...	...	...	...	697	5.4	...	...	...	...
Other Caretaker (AFDC) .....	...	...	...	...	28	0.2	...	...	...	...
Loss of or reduction in support from other person in home as a result of:										
Death .....	22	0.7	1	0.4	325	2.5	...	...	44	1.0
Leaving home and stopping or reducing support .....	13	0.4	...	...	2,334	18.3	1	0.1	21	0.5
Illness, injury, or other impairment .....	28	0.9	3	1.3	68	0.5	4	0.4	37	0.9
Lay-off, discharge, or other reason .....	11	0.3	1	0.4	31	0.2	1	0.1	15	0.4
Loss of or reduction in support from person outside home:										
Father (AFDC) .....	...	...	...	...	2,116	16.6	...	...	...	...
Other Person .....	18	0.6	1	0.4	52	0.4	1	0.1	11	0.3
Loss of or reduction in other income .....	21	0.7	3	1.3	20	0.2	2	0.2	9	0.2
Exhaustion or reduction of assets to meet:										
Medical care costs .....	64	2.0	3	1.3	24	0.2	2	0.2	38	0.9
Other costs .....	37	1.2	4	1.7	65	0.5	1	0.1	14	0.3
Other material change in resources .....	8	0.2	...	...	30	0.2	...	...	6	0.1
<b>NO MATERIAL CHANGE IN INCOME OR RESOURCES:</b>										
Change in State Law or agency policy relating to:										
Determination of requirements .....	153	4.8	2	0.9	109	0.9	...	...	13	0.3
Consideration of resources .....	37	1.2	...	...	5	0.1	...	...	9	0.2
Other .....	12	0.4	5	2.1	6	0.1	...	...	13	0.4
Increased need for:										
Medical Care .....	334	10.5	9	3.8	64	0.5	18	1.7	201	4.8
Other requirements .....	92	2.9	12	5.1	63	0.5	...	...	32	0.7
Transferred from Another Type of Public Aid or Private Aid .....	661	20.8	30	12.8	...	...	...	...	106	2.5
All Other Reasons .....	803	25.3	48	20.4	2,739	21.5	16	1.5	578	13.7



**TABLE 10—CASES CLOSED FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR, 1972-73,  
BY CATEGORY, BY REASON**

Reasons for Closing	Old Age Assistance		Aid to the Needy Blind		Aid to Families With Dependent Children		General Assistance		Totally and Permanently Disabled	
	Cases	% of Total	Cases	% of Total	Cases	% of Total	Cases	% of Total	Cases	% of Total
TOTAL .....	3,334	100.0	236	100.0	7,966	100.0	879	100.0	3,006	100.0
Death (Recipient OAA, ANB, GA, TPD, or children AFDC) .....	1,459	43.8	93	39.4	19	0.2	10	1.1	689	22.9
MATERIAL CHANGE IN INCOME OR RESOURCES:										
Employment or increased Earnings of Person in Home:										
Recipient or Spouse (OAA, ANB, GA, TPD) .....	59	1.7	15	6.4	32	0.4	54	6.1	145	4.8
AFDC Father .....	...	...	...	...	701	8.8	...	...	...	...
AFDC Mother .....	...	...	...	...	1,610	20.2	...	...	...	...
AFDC Child .....	...	...	...	...	44	0.5	...	...	...	...
Other Persons .....	1	0.1	...	...	18	0.2	...	...	9	0.3
Receipt of or Increase in Support:										
Absent Parent's Return (AFDC) .....	...	...	...	...	401	5.0	...	...	...	...
Remarriage of Parent (AFDC) .....	...	...	...	...	262	3.3	...	...	...	...
Receipt of or Increase in Support From Person Outside of Home:										
Absent AFDC father .....	...	...	...	...	141	1.7	...	...	...	...
Other Person .....	4	0.1	...	...	23	0.3	...	...	5	0.2
Receipt of or Increase in Benefits or Pensions:										
OASDI .....	761	22.8	49	20.8	879	11.0	14	1.6	823	27.4
Other Federal, State or Local .....	24	0.7	4	1.7	77	0.9	2	0.2	63	2.1
Nongovernmental Program .....	1	0.1	...	...	16	0.2	2	0.2	7	0.2
Other material change in Income or Resources .....	52	1.5	6	2.5	67	0.8	4	0.4	41	1.4
No Material Change in Income or Resources:										
Decrease in requirements .....	104	3.1	3	1.3	34	0.4	1	0.1	35	1.2
NO LONGER MEETS ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS OTHER THAN NEED:										
No Longer Incapacitated (OAA, ANB, GA, TPD, AFDC parent) .....	1	0.1	5	2.1	366	4.6	605	68.8	84	2.8
Admitted to institution .....	53	1.6	8	3.4	16	0.2	3	0.3	202	6.7
AFDC Parent Returned to Home .....	...	...	...	...	276	3.4	...	...	...	...
No Eligible Child in Home .....	...	...	...	...	1,193	15.0	...	...	...	...
Refused After Approval to Comply with Procedural Requirement .....	6	0.2	2	0.8	221	2.8	12	1.7	12	0.4
Transferred to Another Type of Public or Private Aid .....	44	1.3	1	0.4	4	0.1	62	7.0	598	19.9
Out of State .....	172	5.1	13	5.5	804	10.1	10	1.1	135	4.5
All Other Reasons .....	593	17.8	37	15.7	762	9.9	100	11.4	158	5.2



**TABLE 11—APPLICATIONS DENIED OR OTHERWISE TERMINATED FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DURING  
THE FISCAL YEAR 1972-73, BY CATEGORY, BY REASON**

Reasons for Denial	Old Age Assistance		Aid to the Needy Blind		Aid to Families With Dependent Children		General Assistance		Totally and Permanently Disabled	
	Cases	% of Total	Cases	% of Total	Cases	% of Total	Cases	% of Total	Cases	% of Total
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	3,726	100.0	245	100.0	6,883	100.0	1,749	100.0	5,133	100.0
<b>DID NOT MEET STANDARDS FOR FINANCIAL ELIGIBILITY</b>										
Income exceeds determined needs .....	1,607	43.1	78	31.8	2,088	30.3	235	13.5	1,110	21.6
Resources exceed permitted limits .....	446	12.0	11	4.5	140	2.0	42	2.4	185	3.6
<b>DID NOT MEET OTHER CONDITIONS OF ELIGIBILITY</b>										
Age .....	99	2.7	...	...	7	0.1	...	...	35	0.7
Blindness .....	...	...	82	33.5	...	...	...	...	2,015	39.3
Permanent and Total Disability .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total and Temporary Disability .....	...	...	...	...	1	0.1	721	41.2	...	...
Living in Public Nonmedical Institution .....	13	0.3	...	...	9	0.1	13	0.8	72	1.4
Child not deprived of parental care or support .....	...	...	...	...	1,179	17.1	...	...	...	...
Child not living with relative within specified degree of relationship .....	...	...	...	...	452	6.5	...	...	...	...
Child not attending school .....	...	...	...	...	14	0.2	...	...	...	...
Citizenship .....	...	...	...	...	4	0.1	...	...	4	0.1
Other conditions of eligibility not met .....	118	3.2	10	4.1	391	5.7	102	5.8	199	3.9
<b>REFUSED TO COMPLY WITH PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENT</b>										
Recovery provisions for assistance improperly paid or claims law .....	18	0.5	1	0.4	2	0.1	...	...	4	0.1
Other refusals to comply with procedural requirements .....	280	7.5	19	7.7	485	7.0	245	14.0	532	10.4
<b>APPLICATIONS OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF:</b>										
Unable to locate applicant .....	17	0.5	3	1.2	499	7.2	74	4.2	94	1.8
Moved to another county or state .....	45	1.2	2	0.8	266	3.9	18	1.0	93	1.8
Death of applicant .....	293	7.9	5	2.1	19	0.3	5	0.3	136	2.6
Withdrawal of application by applicant .....	676	18.1	27	11.0	1,209	17.6	150	8.6	518	10.1
Referred to another program administered by agency or to another agency .....	23	0.6	5	2.1	28	0.4	100	5.7	46	0.9
Other reasons for disposition (other than denial or approval) .....	91	2.4	2	0.8	90	1.3	44	2.5	90	1.7

Old Age Assistance	Cases	% of Total	Aid to the Needy Blind	Cases	% of Total	Aid to Families With Dependent Children	Cases	% of Total	General Assistance	Cases	% of Total	Totally and Permanently Disabled	Cases	% of Total
Old Age Assistance	Cases	% of Total	Aid to the Needy Blind	Cases	% of Total	Aid to Families With Dependent Children	Cases	% of Total	General Assistance	Cases	% of Total	Totally and Permanently Disabled	Cases	% of Total



CHART 1  
CASELOADS (QUARTERLY AVERAGE) JULY 1967 - JUNE 1973

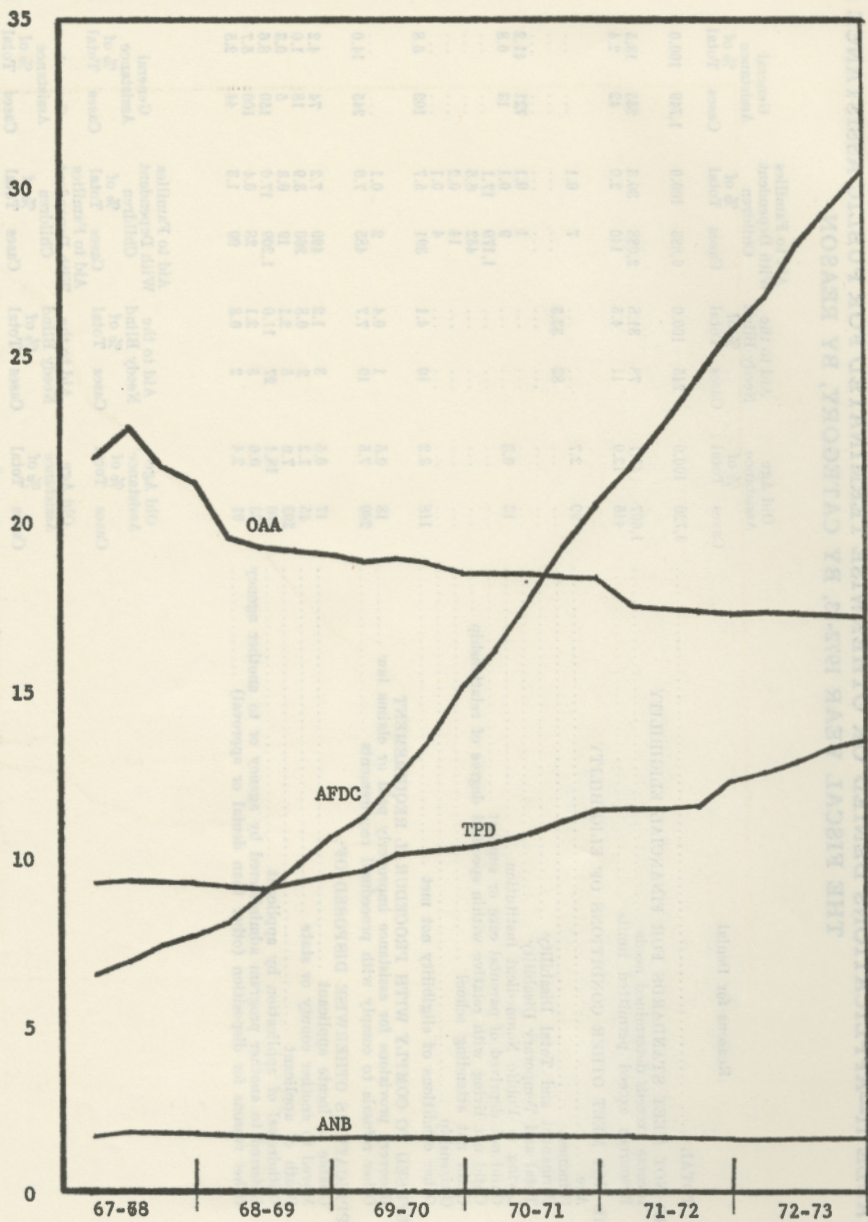




CHART 2  
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE MONEY PAYMENTS BY PROGRAM,  
QUARTERLY AVERAGE JULY 1967 - JUNE 1973

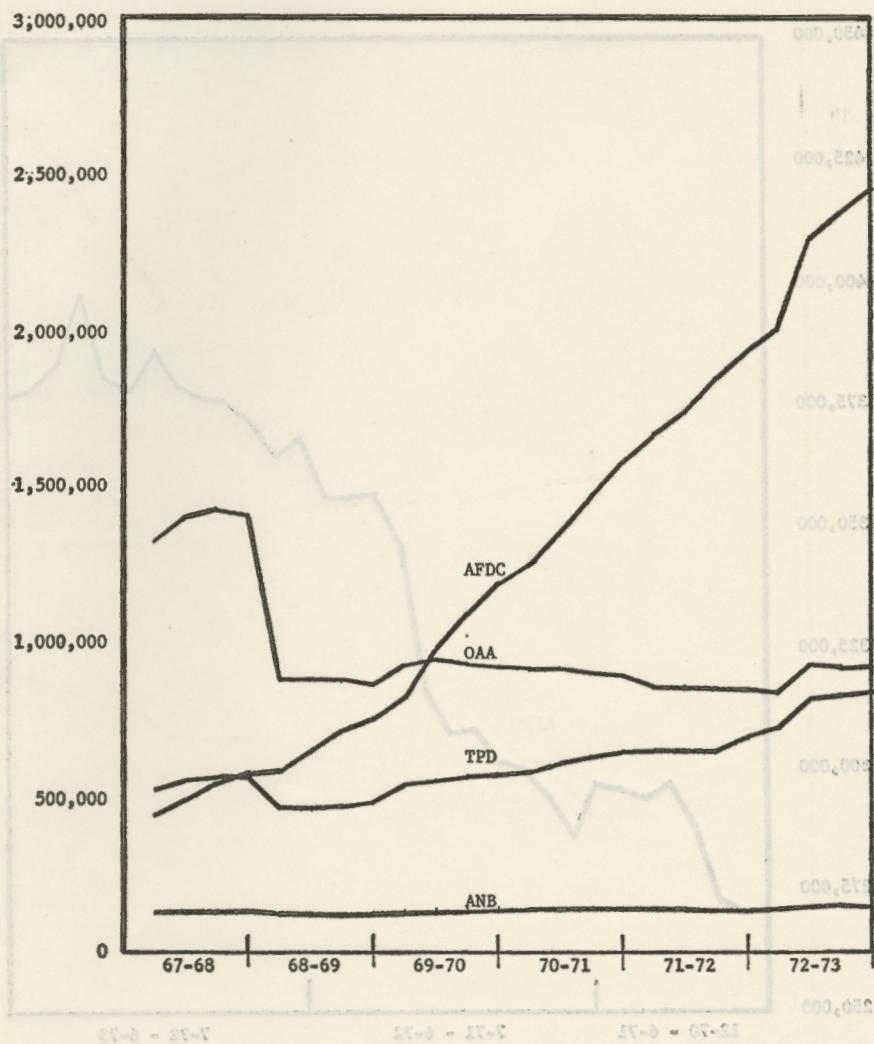




CHART 3  
 NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM  
 DECEMBER 1970 - JUNE 1973

